

Paratypes are deposited in the following collections: California Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Museum, and the Dethlefsen collection.

This very attractive species appears to be related to *Bolitobius quaesitor* Lec. according to the table given by Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vi (1877) pp. 113-114). Its medium size, very elongate head, and the orange-yellow of the prothorax and elytra should serve to distinguish the species.

STUDIES AMONG THE COCCINELLIDAE, NO. 10 (Coleoptera)

BY F. W. NUNENMACHER
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Hippodamia apicalis tricolor Nunenmacher, new subspecies

Color. Reddish brown, black, and snow white. Head black, with a three-pointed crown, mouth parts and antenna yellowish. Punctures fine. Pronotum black, polished margin with a narrow yellow border. A small speck in front of the scutellum and a small triangular one on the anterior margin between the eyes. In one paratype from Oregon the anterior margin of the black is slightly trilobed. Punctures very fine. Scutellum small, black. Elytra spot a (after Johnson) is at the tip of the apex. Spots $\frac{1}{2} + 3$, $1 + 2$, $5 + 4 + 6 + a$, the space between $\frac{1}{2} + 3$ and $1 + 2$ snow white, the same length as the black color, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the elytra. Spot $1 + 2$ covering the callus, longer than wide, rounded inside, undate on the marginal side. The space from the black area to the margin white as far as the black color. Spots $5 + 4 + 6 + a$ take in almost all the space from $\frac{2}{3}$ to the apex. Spot 5 does not reach the suture. Spots 6 to a do. The suture has the reddish brown from spot 3 to 5. In the center of these spots is a round space about half the diameter of the black color with an opening about the same width between spot 5 and 6, to the suture. This space is also white. The margin from the humeral angle to spot 4 reddish brown. From spot 4 to a, it is white. Punctures a little larger than pronotum. Ventral surface black. Meso- and metepisternum white. Legs with femur black, tibia and tarsus yellowish.

Holotype male. Length, 4 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Type Locality: LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, X - 14 - 45. Coll. F. W. Nunemacher, Jr. One male paratype the same. One male paratype, REDMOND, OREGON, X - 11 - 39, Schuh - Gray.

Holotype and two paratypes in author's collection.

A striking new color-pattern in the *Hippodamia*. When caught all three colors were very clear. The white color was snow white. Unfortunately, they were dropped in a bottle of dirty alcohol and remained in it for three days. This darkened the white color some. Also the white seems to be fading some as they dry out.

Remarks on "Determinate Evolution in the Color-pattern of the Lady-beetles," by Roswell H. Johnson, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1910:

Page 54. I cannot agree with Mr. Johnson in regard to the yellow pattern of the head of *apicalis*. All my 37 specimens have a three-pointed crown. In the male it is larger than the female.

Page 72. *Cleis* changed to *Mulsantina picta* Rand.
var. *impictipennis* Weise 1895.
syn. *blanchardi* Johnson 1910.

THE OCCURRENCE OF CEUTORHYNCHUS ASSIMILIS (PAYKULL) IN CALIFORNIA

The turnip seed weevil, *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (Paykull), is a common pest of cruciferous crops in Europe and Scandinavia. It was first reported in the United States by Baker¹ from specimens collected in the State of Washington in 1935.

On March 6, 1946, *C. assimilis* was taken taken in large numbers from the flower heads of the Common Yellow Mustard, *Brassica campestris* Linn., in the hills directly behind the University of California at Berkeley. Additional specimens were collected during March and April in the same locality, at Lake Temescal, Oakland, California, and one mile north of Montara, San Mateo County, California, all from the same species of plant. These specimens were carefully compared by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke with those from Washington and found to be the same.
—K. S. HAGEN.

¹ Baker, W. W., 1936. Can. Ent. 68(9) :191-193.